THE [Numb. 521.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *May* 1, 1755.

ALGIERS, December 20.

THE new Dey, Ali Baſhaw, ſeems determined to follow the Maxims of his Predeceſſor: He has aſſured the Imperial, French, Engliſh, and Dutch Conſuls, that he intends to live in Peace with their Sovereigns. Since the Murder of the late Dey, ſeveral of the mutinous Soldiers, who were privy to the Conſpiracy, concealed themſelves till they could find an Opportunity to get out of the Country; but their hiding Place having been diſcovered, ten of them were taken, four of whom the new Dey has ordered to be ſtrangled, and the reſt impaled.

Liſbon, Dec. 30. We have received Accounts from Goa, by Way of England, very different from the Advices that informed us a Year ago of the flouriſhing Conditions of our Settlements in that Part of the World: We were then entertained with nothing but the Palms and Laurels which the Vice-Roy, Marqueſs de Tavora, had reaped in the famous Defeat of the King of Sunda. But now we hear, that the Victor's Succeſs having alarmed ſeveral neighbouring Kings, the Vanquiſhed improved their Fears ſo far as to gain them over; he has made a League with the Bounſulo and the Marata: His Troops in Conjunction with the Forces of the Bounſulo, have attacked our Poſſeſſions in different Places on the Continent, whilſt the other, cruizing on the Coaſts with a Fleet of large Ships, interrupts our Trade, and intercepts all Proviſions deſigned for Goa. When the Letters that contain theſe Accounts came away, the Inhabitants of the City began to want Proviſions; and the Vice-Roy, being extremely perplexed, had reſolved to perform a *coup d'eclat*, by attacking one of the Confederates with all his Forces. Other Letters will inform us of the Iſſue of this Project dictated by Neceſſity.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 1. On December 23, the Muſti begirt the new Sultan, Oſman III. with the Scymitar of the Empire, a Ceremony that holds the Place of Coronation. The Money diſtributed among the Janizaries on this Occaſion excited the Reſentment of the Sailors, who began with Cutlaſſes and Sabres to put in for a Share; but this unſeaſonable Commotion being ſoon quelled by the immediate Interpoſition of the principal Officers on both Sides, the Ringleaders were ſeiz'd, and impaled upon the Spot. The new Sultan begins his Reign by very mild and prudent Meaſures, having continued all the great Officers of State and Revenue, and commanded them to eaſe his Subjects in every poſſible Inſtance. This has endeared him to the common People as much as his uncommon Liberality has gained upon the Affections of the Janizaries; and even the Princes of the Seraglio have been permitted to taſte the Fruits of his benevolent Diſpoſition, by having their Confinement enlarged, and their Apartments made more commodious and agreeable. The 18 Moors, who attended the late Sultan, when they were diſmiſſed according to Cuſtom, obtain'd Permiſſion to carry with them their Money and Effects, an Indulgence never before granted. Mr. Porter, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, was the firſt foreign Miniſter who obtain'd Audience of the Grand Viſier to compliment him on his Sublime Highneſs's Acceſſion to the Throne; he was received with uncommon Politeneſs, aſſured of his Maſter's high Regard for the King of Great-Britain, and his Diſinclination to diſturb the Tranquility of the Chriſtian Powers.——[*Later Advices give no ſuch favourable Intimations of the new Sultan's pacific Sentiments, and indeed it is hardly credible, that he can yet have formed any ſettled Plan.*]

Madrid, Feb. 3. The Treaty ſo long talk'd of for regulating the Commerce of the Engliſh in the American Seas, is no longer the Subject of Converſation; but in the room of it, a Treaty with France, of mutual Aſſiſtance in caſe of any Inſult from the Engliſh Marine, engroſſes the public Attention. The two Courts are in earneſt to confine the Engliſh in America to their preſent Limits, as the increaſing Power of their Colonies is already become formidable, and has excited Jealouſy.

Liſbon, Jan. 14. The Court has ordered ſome Ships to be equipped, and Levies of Men to be made, for the Relief of the Marqueſs de Tavora, Vice Roy of Goa, who is hard preſſed by a Confederacy of Indian Princes.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 3. Oſman the third has begun his Reign with decreeing ſevere Penalties againſt the Violation of that Precept of the Alcoran which interdicts the Uſe of Wine; a Precept which abundance of Turks already looked upon as fit to be obſerved only by the Populace.

In the grand Divan held by his Highneſs ſince his Inſtallation, the State of the Empire, with reſpect to other Powers, was laid before him; and in Conſequence thereof the Sultan has reſolved to ſend Embaſſadors, to notify his Acceſſion to the Throne, to the Emperor of the French, as the old Friend and Ally of the Sublime Port, and likewiſe to the Emperor and Empreſs of the Romans, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the King and Republic of Poland, and the King of Sweden; the latter being a very neceſſary Ally to the Ottoman Empire, by reaſon of the formidable and ſtill growing Power of Ruſſia.

Legborn, Feb. 6. Every Thing is very quiet in Corſica, in Conſequence of a Suſpenſion of Arms. The Heads of the Malecontents have formed a Body of Laws for the Government of their Adherents, which would do Honour to the graveſt Senates.

Berlin, Feb. 18. We learn from Breſlau, that the Severity of the Cold on the 8th and 9th Inſtant, and the great Fall of Snow afterwards, brought the Wolves out of the Woods into the Villages, where they have made terrible Havock, devouring Women and Children.

A particular Account of the Eruption of Mount Veſuvius.

Naples, Dec. 20.

VESUVIUS, you may have heard, is now in great Glory. It has for a few Months paſt, from its different ugly Faces, diſcovered great Diſturbances within, which about fourteen Days ſince burſt its Sides in many different Places, on the North-Eaſt Part of the Mountain, which being turned from Naples, prevents its being ſeen from hence but by the Illumination by Night. This tho' it is conſiderable enough to reflect its Light on the Sea quite acroſs the Bay on the oppoſite Shore in a very picturesque Manner upon a dark Night, is but a faint Image of the real Repreſentation, which is indeed of a Luſtre not to be imagined. The firſt burſting of the Fire in ſeven or eight Places wears different Appearances; in ſome, by throwing up Stones and ſulphureous Matter, great Funnels are formed and fed, by the vaſt Quantities of ſuch Matter conſtantly iſſuing. The Fire rages with extraordinary Noiſe and Fury. In other Parts large Furnaces belching out inceſſant Smoak, produce near them, as it were, Cauldrons of liquid Fire, from many of theſe, as if all operated towards the great Work, two large Rivers of Fire are at laſt produced, the firſt of which, as you arrive from Naples, is the ſmaller, but not the leaſt beautiful from its ſetting out in a Caſcade of two Hundred Yards long, and about fifty Declivity, varying its Width as it falls, with ſeeming Art, from twenty to thirty Feet. This afterwards grows wider for a Mile or two of its Courſe, and then branching into leſſer Streams, threatens to overwhelm a large Tract of very beautiful Country, with a Ruin that no human Contrivance can prevent or recover. The ſecond River, which takes its Riſe from the Funnels above-mentioned, does not ſet out with the Caſcade (illuſtrious beyond Deſcription) but is more magnificent in its Courſe, exhibiting Lakes of Fire, they pretend, of a Mile Breadth. For the preſent you muſt be contented with this Sketch of the moſt ſurprizing, and while the Deſolation it is big with is forgotten, the moſt glorious Sight that Senſe can poſſibly admit.

[Theſe Eruptions, by Letters from Naples, dated Jan. 28, ſtill continue very violent, inſomuch that the neighbouring Inhabitants are greatly alarmed, and even thoſe of that City are not without Uneaſineſs. Many People, however, have the Curioſity to go and ſee the Effects, notwithſtanding the Danger there is in approaching too near this terrible Volcano, the Matter which it throws out being ſo intenſely hot as to melt the hardeſt Subſtances, and ſo denſe that Iron will float upon its Surface till melted.]

LONDON.

February 17. The following Report is very current about Town, that one of the Highwaymen now in Saliſbury Gaol, has made a Diſcovery of a very extraordinary Nature. He ſays he lived a few Years ago with a Clergyman who was Archdeacon of Wells, and knowing he had received a conſiderable Sum of Money, he took an Opportunity one Afternoon, when his Maſter was aſleep on his Bed, as was cuſtomary with him in the Afternoon, to fire a Piſtol in his Mouth, which immediately killed him; he then put the Piſtol in his Maſter's Hand, and left another on the Table. After this he went and took great Part of his Maſter's Money, leaving the reſt to prevent Suſpicion. On his going out of the Room where he had committed the Murder, he locked the Door and took the Key with him. After having been abroad two or three Hours, he returned, and aſked the People of the Houſe, whether his Maſter had wanted him? Which they anſwering in the Negative, he went up Stairs, and when he came down pretended a Surprize at his Maſter's ſleeping ſo long, and took a large Poker, ſaying he would break open the Door, for he was ſure ſomething muſt have happened. He went up alone, opened the Door, and put the Key on the Inſide, then pretending a great Surprize at what he ſaw, called up the People of the Houſe. By this Scheme the Jury brought in a Verdict of Lunacy, and the Gentleman was ſuppoſed to have killed himſelf. When he confeſſed this Crime, he declared he had not had an eaſy Hour ſince he had been guilty of the Murder.

February 17. According to Advices from Breſt, they have ordered an additional Number of Hands to forward the Equipment of the Fleet; Nobody is admitted into the Yards and Docks but ſuch as are employed therein; and they narrowly watch the Behaviour of all Perſons that look like Strangers, or ſeem to have no Motive but Curioſity for reſiding at Breſt: The Governor has alſo given Notice to divers Inhabitants, who have Correſpondences abroad, to be very cautious how they write about the Armament making in that Port.

They write from Paris of the 27th of January, that Orders have been iſſued for baking ſix thouſand Quintals of Biſket for the Breſt Squadron and the Troops that are to be embarked; and that Meſſrs. Mildmay and Runigny de Coſne, the Britiſh Commiſſaries, went again to Verſailles, a few Days before the Date of theſe Advices, and had a Conference with the Miniſtry on that Occaſion. They add, that notwithſtanding all the Noiſe made about this Armament, the Fleet will not put to Sea till April or May next, and then only in caſe Matters cannot be made up with the Britiſh Court, becauſe (ſay they) it would then be very natural to reinforce the French Troops in Canada, in the ſame Manner as the Engliſh do theirs in Virginia. They likewiſe tell us, that their India Company have received News over Land from their Settlements on the Coaſt of Coromandel, importing that their Affairs having taken ſo favourable a Turn, that they need not fear any Attempts that may be made to deprive them of the Superiority they have acquired.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, January 30.

"*The Duke de Mirepoix has wrote to the King, that ſince his Return to London he has had divers Conferences with the Britiſh Miniſtry about the laſt Inſtructions given him for accommodating Matters in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; that he had omitted nothing*

nothing that might convince them of his Majesty's good Intentions, and make them sensible how well the Conditions, on which he was authorized to conclude the Accommodation, would answer those Intentions: But the British Ministers did not view the Thing in the same Light; they found his Excellency's Propositions liable to divers Objections: That moreover, the Brest Armament, though confined to precautionary Views, purely passive, had raised a Ferment in England, and brought Things to a Crisis; that they talked there of nothing but Armaments for both the Indies, particularly for America, whither they were preparing to send Reinforcements more considerable than those already gone; and therefore his Excellency waited for new Orders and Instructions how to behave at this Juncture. The Dispatches of this Embassador have been the Subject of a Council, at which the King was present: The Result of it has not yet transpired in Public; however it is still hoped that new Explanations may give a pacific Turn to Affairs. Since the first Complaints of the Conduct of the French on the Ohio, the King has received very circumstantial Relations from the Governor of Canada and the Officers who Command under him in North America; but they differ essentially from the Accounts inserted in the London News-Papers. The Duke de Mirepoix has also been charged to take Notice of this Variation, and of the Effects resulting from the same Things being represented in different Lights."

February 12. A sudden Fire broke out at the Seat of William Beckford, Esq; at Fonthill, near Hindon, Wilts, which in three Hours Time consumed the greatest Part of the Building, and most of the rich Furniture, together with the fine Organ, which is said to have cost near 5000*l.* The whole Loss is computed at 30,000*l.* only six of which were insured.

February 20. A Fire broke out at Mr. Thompson's Embroiderer in Bury Street, St. James's, which presently consumed the same, and greatly damaged the two adjoining Houses. Mr. Swan, a Lodger, who first alarmed the Family, jumped out of the Dining Room Window; the three Miss Swans, his Sisters, jumped out of the Back House Windows in their Shifts; Mr. Swan's Footman, and Mr. Thompson's Journeyman, got down Stairs with great Difficulty. Mr. Forbes, a Lodger, jumped out of the two Pair of Stairs Window, and was so much bruised that he is not expected to live: Mr. Thompson's Maid, Miss Swan's Maid and her Husband, all three perished, notwithstanding they were first out of Bed.

A Fire broke out in the House of William Belchier Esq; at Epsom, in Surry, (late the Prince of Wales's Hunting Seat) which in about two Hours entirely consumed the same; the House and Furniture was insured at 5500*l.*

February 21. Some People affect to believe, that the warlike Preparations making in England and France will end in an Accommodation of all Disputes between the two Crowns; and seem to talk of it with great Concern, from an Apprehension that this Nation will again (as it has almost always happened) be duped in treating with the French. They may possibly be in the right: For supposing the French should evacuate the Neutral Islands, renounce their Pretensions to the Territories on the Ohio, and settle Things in the East Indies on the same Footing as before the two Companies went together by the Ears; it follows that England will be a Loser by an Accommodation, unless the French be made to pay the Charges they have put us to.

In modern Politics it does indeed seem ridiculous to make the Aggressor, or the vanquished Party, pay the Charges of a War when he sues for Peace. Wars, now a days, are to be considered as the Effect of Mistakes or Misunderstandings; and therefore each Party must bear his own Burthen, and sit down contented with his Expence, however just his Cause may be, or however successful he may have been by Sea or Land. This may be called humane, generous Policy, between Christian Courts, who want sometimes to chastize, but by no Means to destroy one another: But it does not seem very consistent with common Sense, as it only serves to render Peace always precarious, and makes War a mere Trade, a Harvest for military Men, Contractors, Remittancers, Stock Jobbers, &c. &c.

If the French make any Concessions at present, to stave off a War, it can only be with a View to wait for a more favourable Conjuncture: They can lose nothing by Delays, as the Affairs of Europe in general are circumstanced; but England may lose a great deal, may possibly lose every material Advantage she is actually possessed of. If France has seized or claimed any Thing which she has no Right to, let her renounce it and give it up; and let her reimburse us the Charges she has unjustly put us to: But if she thinks such Terms too harsh, let us teach her, by an immediate and vigorous Exertion of our *natural* Strength, to be more cautious for the future how she trifles with or provokes the Masters of the Main.

If we do not take such a Course with the French Court, we must (supposing the present Differences should be adjusted) expect fresh Demands, new Encroachments and Insults, perhaps much sooner than is generally imagined. The French Ministry, probably, wait for the Motions of some of their Allies: There is some important Work to be done in Italy; but the Spaniards are not yet ready for Action: A Vacancy may likewise happen in the Throne of Poland, which may be the Means of embroiling all the North and East Parts of Europe; not to mention a certain Event from which we hope Divine Providence will long preserve us. But, as God alone knows the Time, we ought to make use of the Power he has given us, before such an Event reduces us to worse Circumstances.

February 22. They write from Constantinople, that the Grand Signor having been informed that four Tschorbachis (Officers of the Janizaries, whose Rank answers to that of Colonel) did under frivolous Pretexts detain Part of those Soldiers Pay, in order to pocket it for their own Use, his Highness has caused them to be strangled; And four Odabachis, or Captains, who were so basely complaisant as to connive at this Fraud, have been cashiered. This Act of Justice has greatly encreased the Janizaries Affection for their new Sovereign.

Last Tuesday the Winchelsea Man of War, Capt. Drake; the Happy Sloop, Capt. Jekyll; and the Swift Sloop, Capt. Harkerson, sailed from Plymouth on a Cruize.

Last Sunday twenty-eight commissioned Officers, most of them Cadets, twenty four non-commissioned Officers, and ten Gunners, were made in the Royal Train of Artillery at Woolwich.

February 24. According to some Advices from Lisbon, the Treaty for the Exchange of Territories, between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, in South America, is not like to be executed very speedily. The Tapas, who belong to the Missions of the Jesuits, are highly dissatisfied with the Provisions made for them, and have thereupon very roundly declared that they will not stir; to justify which they have assembled an Army of twenty Thousand Men, so well disciplined that it is much doubted whether the French or Portuguese Militia will enter into any Disputes with them.

An Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated February 21.

"People seem extremely divided in their Opinions concerning a War, which many look upon as in a manner inevitable, because they cannot pitch upon any Power that can act as Mediator between England and France. If our Republic made the same Figure it did formerly, none could so properly undertake that Office, but we are unhappily in too weak a Situation to have sufficient Weight. The only Way to maintain an Equilibrium, would be to disengage the King of Prussia from France; but, upon the Footing Things are at present, that seems to be no easy Thing to accomplish. It appears, from the Steps taking by the French, that they expect a Sea War, in which, however, they are sure to be assisted by their natural Ally, the Spaniards, with whom they have just renewed their old Alliances. The Court of France has added ten Millions to the Fund allotted for their Marine; and, in case of a Rupture with England, 'tis not doubted but the old Scheme will be pursued of sending the Pretender into Scotland. Messr. de Sechelles and de la Ville, who seem to have Talents extremely well adapted for the Management of the Finances, and creating new Funds, have just formed a Scheme for raising thirty Millions upon a more advantageous Plan than that of Life Annuities."

We hear that all the just Demands on a Nobleman who lately died abroad in a public Employ, will be discharged by a very great Personage out of his own Purse, to the Honour of the Nation, and of that sacred Personage himself, if any further Honour can be added to a Character so universally revered.

Last Week the following melancholy Accident happened at Hope in Herefordshire, viz. As one John Calcomb, a Mason, was going to ram down a Charge in his Gun, which happened to be on the full cock, his Dog jumped up at the Piece, and one of his Feet catching the Trigger, it went off, whereby the poor Man was shot in at the Nose, and had his Brains blown out.

Extract of a Letter from Pennsylvania, dated December 17.

"— We are like to have hot Work with the French next Summer, for their Camp is but 250 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, so that probably my future Letters may furnish you with the History of a bloody Campaign. If the closest Attention is not paid by the G———t to the Affairs of these Colonies, the Trade and Glory of Great Britain may soon receive a mortal Wound. Were the true State of our Affairs in this Part of the World made public at London, it would alarm the Fears and raise the Spirit (if yet there be any Spirit) of the English Nation. The French will soon be so strongly fortified on the Ohio, that no Force we can lead to that Country will be able, perhaps, to dislodge them. A Trifle of Men and Money would have dislodged them when they first settled at Crown Point, but now they are too strong to be dispossessed. The same is too like to be the case at Ohio.

February 25. According to some private Advices from Constantinople, the new Grand Signor has always been of a very rigid and bloody Temper, and given Proofs of it on various Occasions; so that it is feared his Reign will be a severe and turbulent one, though he has begun it with Instances of Generosity and Clemency: It is likewise whispered at Constantinople, that Sultan Ibrahim, the Grand Signor's Brother, died suddenly, but not of a natural Death, since his Sublime Highness's Accession to the Throne.

February 27. We hear from Newcastle, that on Monday the 22d in the Evening Capt. Seaf, on board the Ann Tender belonging to the Torbay, the Ship on which Admiral Boscawen will hoist his Flag, arrived at Shields; and on Thursday the Volunteer's Drum, offering his Majesty's Bounty of three Pounds a Man, was beat through that Town, inviting all Gentlemen Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, the like not known here for many Years before; since which several have enlisted, and 'tis believed the Captain will raise a great Number of Volunteers.

On Monday se'nnight a young Gentleman in North Shields, set forward for Newcastle on Horseback, and soon after his Horse returned to the Turnpike Gate at Chirton, bridled and saddled. This occasioned his Friends to make a diligent Enquiry after him, they got the Affair called by the Bellman here, and imagining he was murdered, appointed proper Persons to examine all the Pit-Holes, &c. near the Road: But to their great Astonishment, received a Letter from him two Days after, intimating that he was well, and very happy in the Arms of a young Lady in Newcastle, whom he had married, and had made use of this Stratagem, to reconcile his Parents to his Marriage, who being much against it, would he thought be surprized into a Consent; by this Means judging, and as it happened justly, that the Joy for the News of the lost Sheep, being found, would overbalance and drown in them all Dislike to the young Lady he had taken for his Wife, who by the bye is well accomplished and agreeable.

February 28. A Ship is arrived in one of the Western Ports of Scotland, who, in her Way home from America, was drove by contrary Winds upon the Island of late so much talked of, and in Quest of which the Government sent a Man of War.

The Warlike Preparations at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, are incredible, and have so alarm'd the French, that they have already offered Terms of Accommodation, which have been rejected. An Embargo has been laid on all Merchant Ships in the Ports of France, and they Work Night and Day to get their Navy in Readiness to sail, but meet with insurmountable Difficulties.

March 1. According to private Letters from Russia received by the last Mail, the new Levies have been raised with so much Facility, that all the Regiments will have received their Recruits before the Middle of this Month.

His Portugueze Majesty has been pleased to legitimate three natural Sons of the late King. The eldest of them will be made Grand Inquisitor in the room of Cardinal d'Acunba; the second Bishop of Porto; and the third Grand Prior of Chimanais. This Act of the King is extremely admired by the Court, and by the Nation in general; those Princes being as much esteemed by the Public on Account of their personal Merit, as their high Birth. The rich Gifts they received from Nature have been improved by an Education suitable to their Rank, which, joined to the many amiable Qualities they are possessed of, cannot fail to secure to them the Affection of the Portugueze Nation.

Letter from Genoa, dated February 9.

"The Dispositions of the Corsican Malecontents do not yet correspond so well with those of the Marquis Doria, as some public Papers have given out; nor can we say that they run quite counter to them. The Conduct of those Islanders has of late been moderate enough; for though they would not accept

accept of Peace on the Conditions propoſed to them, they have conſented to a Suſpenſion of Arms, and cannot be reproached with freſh hoſtile Acts. It is true that this Moderation on their Part may be as much owing to the Winter Seaſon, as to the prudent Conduct of the new Commiſſary-General; but whatever the Motive may be, it is certain that the preſent Truce has all the Appearances of Peace. The Republic's faithful Subjects, freed from the continual Apprehenſions of being moleſted, now ſit quietly in their Houſes; and the Partizans of Liberty, who proved themſelves to be better Soldiers than we wiſhed to find them, have lately acted the Part of grave Senators, far beyond what we could have imagined, and have ſhewn themſelves as judicious in Council as they have been bold in the Field. When reduced by the rigorous Seaſon to a ſedentary Life, they ſet themſelves to reflect; and their Reflections have produced ſuch judicious Regulations and ſuch wiſe Laws, that we muſt confeſs, that, had they no Maſters, they would be better intitled than any People to be independent. But they have Maſters; and it would be only a Change of Hoſtilities, if, by ceaſing to reſiſt the Authority of the Republic of Genoa Sword in Hand, they pretended to eſtabliſh their Laws on the Ruin of hers. But this cannot yet be ſaid to be their Deſign. The Laws they have made are to be conſidered as Precautions againſt the Evils of Anarchy. To avoid the Confuſion and all the Miſchiefs that ſpring from Independency, they have been willing to give a regular Form to their Rebellion, and thus to fill up the Republic's Interregnum, or the Time that may yet elapſe before they come to an Accommodation with her, by eſtabliſhing ſuch Regulations as may preſerve Order and Peace amongſt themſelves. But will they attain this End? Will the Maxims of Government, which they have agreed upon, and which are ſaid to be ſo wiſe, be well obſerved? We can hardly believe it; at leaſt their Conduct hitherto affords room to queſtion it; for it is not very likely that Men who have ſhewn themſelves ſo averſe to one Yoke, will conſtantly bear another: The beſt Laws ſometimes meet with the greateſt Oppoſition. But, after all, ſuppoſing the Laws made by the Corſicans ſhould not be ſtrictly obeyed, there would be nothing very ſingular in it: The Laws of other Nations are not ſo religiouſly obſerved, as to warrant our crying out againſt the Corſicans whenever they may violate theirs. However, it is ſtill a great Matter that they have known how to make Laws: Theſe ſage Productions, to which nothing but a phlegmatic Temper gives Birth, were certainly not expected from the Impetuoſity which hitherto appeared in the Actions of thoſe Iſlanders. From their Behaviour we concluded, that they were very brave Warriors, too brave indeed for the Republic; but who could have concluded from it, that they were good Legiſlators? or how could we imagine theſe Men were at once Catilina's and Cato's? And yet they have ſhewn that they could unite both Characters, with this Difference, that they have been Catilina's in Practice, but as yet are Cato's only in Theory. But this is enough to prove that they are ſenſible of the Want of Laws, and know how to make them; from which, and the many Proofs, they have given of their Courage, it follows, that their Accommodation with the Republic of Genoa, if it ever takes Place, will be much more glorious to them: For then there will be no room for ſaying, that they have yielded to Force, ſince their Courage has enabled them to reſiſt it; nor to the Neceſſity which all Nations experience, of living under a regular Government, ſince they know how to frame as good a Plan of Government as any People can boaſt of. It will then be manifeſt, if they ſubmit, that it will be on a Principle of Duty, by giving to Cæſar the Things which are Cæſar's; and from a Conviction, that it is not ſufficient to have wiſe Laws, nor even that they be well obſerved; but that they muſt alſo be laudably and meritoriouſly obſerved; which can only be the Caſe of Laws enacted by legal Authority."——If ſo, let the Genoeſe behave like *good* Maſters for the future, other wiſe Common Senſe will tell the Corſicans and all Mankind, that their Authority cannot be *legal*.

Yeſterday the India Company ſhipped Warlike Stores and Goods to the Value of 24,000 l. for their Settlements.

We are aſſured that there are upwards of 20,000 able Sailors on board the Men of War already commiſſioned, and that near Half of them are Volunteers.

By a Letter from Marazion in Cornwall we are informed of a deſperate Skirmiſh which happened on the 8th Inſtant, between the Officers of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, and a Gang of Smugglers, wherein ſeveral were dangerouſly wounded on both Sides; but that, in the end, the Smugglers went off in Triumph enough to ring the Chapel Bell in their Way through Marazion, in the ſame Manner as they did about a Fortnight before.

The French at preſent ſeem, by all Accounts, to prepare themſelves in order to defy, or perhaps to attack us by open Force; but as we have been ſufficiently warned of their Preparations, Arrogance and Preſumption, in providing Armaments to attack their Neighbours, I hope, by the preſent Conduct, which has been wiſely conſidered by the Britiſh Worthies, we ſhall be able to bid Defiance to that moſt diſhonourable and contemptible Nation: And I would adviſe the Britiſh Subjects to conſider them in the ſame cruel Light, as Hannibal repreſented to his Army, the Romans, as follows, and which I think, bears a ſtrict Analogy to the French. Hannibal, irritating his Army againſt the Romans, ſaid, "They would put you "all to the Sword; they deſpiſe and hate you; "they are a Nation arrogant and cruel; a Nation "who, without Reaſon, would govern all others; "they would give Laws; make the War and "Peace of the whole Univerſe depend upon them "alone; they would preſcribe Limits, obſerve none "themſelves, and have nothing done without their "Permiſſion, while they forbid any to meddle in "their Affairs."

Yeſterday Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford ſet out for Paris, where he is to reſide in Quality of Ambaſſador from his Majeſty; and we hear that the Earl of Briſtol will ſpeedily ſet out for Turin with the ſame Public Character.

Among the various Reports ſpread concerning the preſent Situation of Affairs, it was Yeſterday currently reported, that the French had marched 40,000 Men to Dieppe, and its Neighbourhood.

Edinburgh, Feb. 17. We hear from Dunbar, that on Wedneſday Night laſt a Light was ſeen at Sea, and next Day the Wind having blown ſtrong at North, ſome Planks and Pieces of Timber were drove aſhore all the Way from Redheugh to Thornton-Loch; many of the Pieces of Timber were burnt, and the Stern of a Veſſel came in that had a Thiſtle painted on it.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. Letters from Rear Admiral Watſon, dated on board the Kent in Saint Auguſtine's Bay, Madagaſcar, Auguſt 6, 1754, received by the Dragon Eaſt Indiaman, which arrived at Spithead on the 14th Inſtant, bring an Account, that the Admiral ſailed from the Iſland of Madeira, in the Night of the 18th of April, with the Kent, Saliſbury, Bridgewater, and Kings-fiſher, and on the 2d of June made the Iſland of Trinidada; and ſaw no other Land till the 17th of July, when they made the Iſland of Madagaſcar, and anchored the ſame Day in Saint Auguſtine's Bay: That, upon the whole, they had had a tolerable Paſſage: That many of the Kent's Men had fallen down with Fevers, whilſt they were becalmed under the Line; but that they had loſt only thirteen Seamen and four Soldiers; and that the other Ships had eſcaped much more favourably: That, as they advanced in their Paſſage, the former Complaint changed into that of the Scurvy, which made them deſirous of putting into Port as ſoon as poſſible: That the Admiral having built Tents on Shore for the Reception of his Sick, which were at firſt very numerous, they were all ſo far recovered, that he was to Sail for the Coaſt of Coromandel the next Morning after the Date of his Letters: That in their Paſſage they had ſpoke with two Ships only; the one a Dane, bound to Tranquebar; and the other a Portugueſe, to Macao in China.

The Dragon brings this farther Account, that, on the 4th of September, the Cumberland, Commodore Pocock, and Tyger, Captain Latham, came into Saint Auguſtine's Bay: The Cumberland had near two hundred ſick, and had buried ſixty-ſeven; but the Tyger was very healthy. The Dragon left the Cumberland and Tyger there, who propoſed to ſail in about ten Days, ſtaying as long as poſſible for the Recovery of their Men, who were on the mending hand.

Yarmouth, Feb. 19. Strict Search is making here by the Conſtables for Vagrants and idle Perſons, to ſerve his Majeſty in the Navy.

ANNAPOLIS.

Capt. Chew, *in* Patuxent, *and Capt.* Johnſon, *in* Potowmack, *both from* London, *are arrived.*

Tueſday laſt, Capt. Rawlings, *in the* Severn, *a fine new Ship, went up* Severn *to her Moorings, to load with Tobacco for Meſſieurs* John Hanbury *and Company.*

We hear from Kent *County, that at their Aſſizes, two Men who were concern'd ſome Time ago in robbing Capt.* Matſh's *Store, were found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death: One other was burnt in the Hand.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered,*
Snow Unity, James Holland, from Bourdeaux.

THIS GAZETTE, N°. 521, *begins the Eleventh Year of it's Publication; and the Publiſher returns his grateful Thanks to thoſe of his* GOOD CUSTOMERS *who have hitherto encouraged it: And at the ſame Time requeſts thoſe who have been long in Arrears, to pay off their Arrearages, which will much oblige him. It would be an eaſy Matter for thoſe Gentlemen who live remote from* Annapolis *and ſeldom frequent it, to ſend by their Neighbours.*

BY an Act of Aſſembly, made laſt *February* Seſſions, the Commiſſioners of the Paper Currency Office are directed to give public Notice to all the Debtors to the ſaid Office, to come and pay the Intereſt due upon their ſeveral Bonds, which they think they cannot do more to the Satisfaction of the Public, than by publiſhing the three ſubſequent Paragraphs of the aforeſaid Act. *Signed* per *Order of the Commiſſioners,*

Richard Dorſey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

"WHEREAS it is apparent that many "and great Sums of Money are and have "a long Time been due for Intereſt ariſing on "Loans, made by the Commiſſioners or Truſtees "of the Paper Currency Office;

"*Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Lordſhip's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly, and the Authority of the ſame,* That the ſaid Commiſſioners do, and they are hereby directed and required, forthwith, to give public Notice in the *Maryland* Gazette, that the ſeveral and reſpective Debtors to the ſaid Office, whether for Sums of Money collected upon Funds, or for Intereſt upon Bonds, or other Securities, do, by the Firſt Day of *June* next, bring, and pay into the ſaid Office, the ſaid ſeveral Sums ſo as aforeſaid reſpectively due.

"*And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid,* That in Caſe ſuch Debtors as aforeſaid, ſhall not by the Time aforeſaid, bring and pay into the ſaid Office, the ſaid Sums, ſo as aforeſaid collected upon Funds, and due for Intereſt as aforeſaid, the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby directed and required, immediately, to proceed to the Recovery of Principal and Intereſt due on ſuch Bonds, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly, entituled, *An Act to prevent Evils ariſing from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds, commonly called Judgment Bonds, to direct the Manner of iſſuing Executions on Loan-Office Bonds, and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned*; and of other Securities, and ſuch Sums of Money as are or ſhall be collected upon Funds, as aforeſaid, according to Law."

N. B. They will attend conſtantly every Wedneſday for that Purpoſe.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
TAYLOR,

GIVES Notice to all his old Cuſtomers, and Others, that he now carries on his Buſineſs, at his Shop near the Church, next Door below Mr. *Wallace's*, and above Mr. *Johnſon's*, in *Church-Street, Annapolis*, where all Gentlemen may depend on being well ſerved, in the neateſt, beſt, and cheapeſt Manner, as he has extraordinary good Hands; and conſtant Attendance will be given, by

Their humble Servant,
John Campbell.

For CORK *directly,*

The Brig ENDEAVOUR,
JOHN JONES,
Maſter,
A prime Sailer, with exceeding good Accommodations for Paſſengers,

WILL certainly ſail by the 20th Day of *May*. For Paſſage apply to the ſaid Maſter, or *William Govane*, Merchant, in *Baltimore Town*.

April

April 24, 1755.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of *Anne Arundel* County, that (as very little of the County Tax has this Year been paid in Money) they are requested to pay off their Dues by the Tenth of *June* (the Time affix'd by Law) in Tobacco, that the Subscriber may be enabled to pay the Officers and Clergy, in the limited Time, their respective Demands. And those who do not settle, agreeable to Law, will oblige me to collect in a Way very disagreeable to them and me: But as I cannot pay the Officers and Clergy, except the Public pays me, I must, in Justice to myself, do what the Law directs; which I am in Hopes every Gentleman will prevent, by complying with the Law. Constant Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Thursday at my Office, to settle with all Gentlemen; which will oblige *Their most humble Servant,*

John Raitt, Sheriff
of *Anne Arundel* County.

GAMALIEL BUTLER,

HAVING procured an exceeding good BLOCK-MAKER, from *Philadelphia*, carries on that Business in *Annapolis*, at the Shop lately kept by *Thomas Fleming*; and all Gentlemen who may want Blocks of any Sort, for Shipping, may depend on being served in the best Manner, and at the cheapest Rates. He likewise makes and mends Pumps for Shipping and Wells; and also turns twisted Ballisters and hollow Work. 2

WHEREAS *Elizabeth*, the Wife of the Subscriber, living near *Manockasy*, hath eloped from him, and may probably run him in Debt: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons against trusting the said *Elizabeth*, on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after this 23d Day of *April*, 1755. 2

Charles Nell.

STRAYED about two Weeks ago from the City of *Annapolis*, a small, neat, well made, light grey Gelding, in good Order; it is uncertain whether he is branded or not, but has a short hanging Mane, his Feet and Ears lately trimm'd, is well gaited, and paces fast. X 2

Whoever brings home the said Gelding, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by

Thomas Hyde.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Dock in* Annapolis, *at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,*

2 GREAT Variety of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable to the SEASON.

John Raitt.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, *Capt.* JOHN WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* Annapolis *and* London-Town, *at reasonable Rates, wholesale or retail, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,*

3 VARIETY of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, fit for the SEASON. Also Cordage, Cables, Anchors, Duck, and Ship Chandlery of all Kinds. *Weston*'s and *Arnold*'s best Snuff, Window Glass 8 by 10, Quart Bottles, best *Florence* Oil, *&c. &c.*

James Dick.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houses and Lot late in the Possession of *Thomas King* of this City, Shoemaker, deceased. For further Particulars apply to 2

Benjamin Welsh.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confin'd in *Anne Arundel* County Prison, for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, intend to apply to the next Session of Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

Thomas Todd,
Jasper Hall,
Daniel Wells.

RICHARD BRYAN,
PILOT, in *Annapolis*,

WILL Pilot Ships from *Annapolis* into *Patapsco*, or from *Patapsco* to *Annapolis*, at Three Pounds Currency each; and from *Annapolis* to *Sassafras*, *North-East*, or *Susquehanna*, at Five Pounds each, and the same down again. And all Masters and Commanders of Vessels may depend on his Care and Skill, as he has been employ'd in that Business for ten Years past, and never yet met with any Disaster.

P. S. Any Commander who may want Piloting to *Cape-Henry* shall be Piloted thither for seven Pistoles, by

Their humble Servant,
3 *Richard Bryan.*

LEFT, some Time ago, in the Store of Mr. *Jacques*, near the Dock, a good GREAT COAT, which is now at the Printing Office. The Owner of it may have it again, on describing it, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement. 4

Conformable to LAW, X

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *William Cole*, at *Elk Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock S G, she has had a very sore Back, suppos'd to have been hurt by a Cart Saddle. Also a black Mare Colt about two Years old, hath a large Blaze in her Face, Wall Eyes, her hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder with S.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GREYHOUND, *Capt.* ALEX. STEWART, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold, on board the said Ship, by the Subscriber, either by wholesale or retail,*

GERMAN and *Irish* Linens, brown and white Sheeting, Osnabrigs and brown Rolls, Lemons, refin'd Sugar, Cheese, *London* Porter and Ale, in Bottles and Cask, Pickles, *viz.* Capers, Anchovies, Olives, and Catchup, best *Durham* Mustard, and *Weston*'s Snuff, Gloves and Mittens of all Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for Ladies, newest Fashion fine Flawse Tippets, *Scotch* Thread of all Sorts, Stocking Breeches and Wastecoats 4 Thread, brown marbl'd and white Thread Stockings, several Sorts of hard Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware little inferior to China, *viz.* white Agate and Tortoise Plates and Dishes, plain, scollop'd and flower'd, hand Basons and Bottles, Fruit Baskets, Salts, Coffee and Chocolate Cups, all Sorts of Milk Pans, Jugs, *&c.* Cordage and Oakam.

5 *James Houston.*

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Alexandria*, on the 26th of *March* last, an *English* Servant Man, named *James Large*, his Face is a little bruised and black: He had on a dark Claret colour'd Coat, lined with Alopeen, with Metal Buttons, a strip'd Linsey Jacket, the Back and Front Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts, and a dark colour'd Pea working Jacket with Pewter Buttons, a Pair of light colour'd Breeches with Metal Buttons, and has a Hat and Wig. He went off on a small Bay Horse, has a Curb Bridle, and a Saddle but can't describe it.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him and Horse to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward, if taken in the County, if taken out of the County Two Pistoles, beside what the Law allows, paid by 5 *John Dalton.*

THE Subscriber intending to leave off Tavern-keeping, desires those who are indebted to him, to come and rub out their Scores, which will greatly oblige him.

N. B. He will still live in the same House and take in Gentlemen at private Lodgings, where they shall be well accommodated, by

Their humble Servant,
Charles Wallace.

For *Charles-Town*, in *So. Carolina*,

The SHIP *FRIENDSHIP*, JOHN RATTRAY, Master;

Now lying in *West* River, and will sail in a few Days. She has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers. For Passage agree with said Master.

HAVING already sundry Times advertised in this *Gazette*, of which but little Notice has been taken; I find myself obliged *once more*, to give public Notice, That all Persons on the Western Shore of *Maryland* indebted to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq; and Company, of *Philadelphia*, are desired to make speedy Payment; and that Attendance will be given at Mr. *Middleton*'s in *Annapolis*, the first Week in the Provincial Court in *May* next, to receive the same.

William Young.

LENT, but forgot to whom, one of the Bodies of Laws of this Province. On the Title Page is wrote *Robert Gordon*. Whoever has got it, is desired to return it to the Printer hereof.

February 27, 1755.

ALL Persons indebted to *Richard Gildart*, Esq; and Sons, of *Liverpool*, Merchants, for Dealings with their several Factors within this Province, are desired to settle their respective Accounts with, and pay the Ballances due to, the Subscriber, now Agent to the said Company, at *Oxford*, before the first Day of *July* next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with, for Recovery thereof, as the Laws, in that Case made and provided, direct: And all Persons who have any Demands on the said Company, are desired, in that Time, to apply for Payment to

Thomas Brereton.

By whom is to be Sold, at *Oxford*, a large Assortment of *European* GOODS, on reasonable Terms.

Baltimore County, *January 25, 1755.*

BROKE out of the County Goal, last Night, at *Joppa*, *John Tucker*, a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost some of his fore Teeth, he bends forward when walking, and is about 45 Years of Age.

Whoever apprehends the said *Tucker*, and brings him to my Goal, shall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, if taken in the County; if taken out of the County, FIVE PISTOLES Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

William Young, Sheriff.

January 7, 1755.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, desired the Debtors to that Office to come and pay the Interest due on their Bonds, which they have not hitherto complied with: Therefore they now inform all concerned, that they have put several Bonds in Suit, and that they will continue to do so, in every Instance, until all the Interest Money, due to the said Office, is paid in.

Signed per *Order of the Commissioners,*
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.